THE

NEW-ENGLAND CHRONICLE: OR, THE ESSEX GAZETTE.

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From THURSDAY, *January* 11, to THURSDAY, *January* 18, 1776.

CAMBRIDGE: Printed by SAMUEL and EBENEZER HALL, at their Office in Stoughton-Hall, HARVARD-COLLEGE.

In COUNCIL, December 27, 1775.

WHEREAS many accounts against this Colony are exhibited to this Court, without any shadow of the particulars or articles which would justify the sum of the accounts.

Therefore *Resolved*, That all accounts exhibited against this Colony in future, by inhabitants or others, shall particularly specify the several articles, and charges thereof, which may collectively make up the sum of such accounts; and no others will be received. And that this Resolve be published in Watertown, Cambridge, and Worcester news-papers, for three weeks successively, next after the date hereof. Sent down for concurrence,

Peter Morton, Dep. Sec'ry.

In the House of REPRESENTATIVES, January 3.

Read and concurred.

William Cooper, Speaker, P. T.

Consented to by the major part of the Council.

A true copy. Attest. Peter Morton, Dep. Sec'ry.

The following is a copy of the proclamation issued by Guy Carleton, mentioned in our last, under New-York head.

By his Excellency Guy Carleton, Captain-general and Governor in Chief in and over the province of Quebec, and the territories depending thereon in America, Vice-admiral of the same, and Major-general of his Majesty's forces, commanding the Northern District, &c. &c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been found expedient to raise and embody a militia within this city, to co-operate with, and to assist his Majesty's troops in this garrison in the preservation of the city and of the persons and property of his Majesty's good and faithful subjects resident therein, against the rebellious persons who have invaded this Province, a number of whom have lately appeared in arms before the walls of this town: AND WHEREAS information has been given me that some persons resident here have been contumaciously refused to enroll their names in the Militia Lists, and to take up arms in conjunction with their fellow citizens for the purpose aforesaid; and that others who have enrolled their names and had for some time carried arms in the defence and preservation of the city, have lately laid them down; And also that some persons are busy in endeavouring to draw away and alienate the affection of his Majesty's good and faithful subjects of this city from his Majesty's person and government; for these reasons, and in order to rid the town of useless, disloyal, and treacherous persons, I have thought fit to issue this proclamation. And I do hereby strictly order and require all and every person and persons whatsoever liable to serve in the militia, and residing at Quebec, who have refused or declined to enroll their names in the militia lists, and to take up arms in conjunction with his Majesty's good subjects of this city, and who still refuse or decline so to do; as well as those, who having once taken up arms, have afterwards laid them down, and will not take them up again, to quit the town in four days from the date hereof, together with their wives and children, and to withdraw themselves out of the limits of the district of Quebec before the first day of December next, under pain of being treated as rebels or spies, if thereafter they shall be found within the said limits.

And inasmuch as the persons who in obedience to this Proclamation are to quit the town and district, may have brought up a considerable quantity of the provisions brought in for the subsistance of the inhabitants of the town; and it would be imprudent to suffer those provisions to be carried out, more especially as the country abounds with necessaries of life; I do hereby further order and enjoin all and every such person and persons to deliver in forthwith to the Hon. George Allsop, Esq. Commissary, a true inventory or list of their provisions and stores, in order that they may be fairly and justly valued and the full price paid to the respective proprietors before their departure.

GIVEN under my hand and seal of arms at the Castle of St. Louis, in the city of Quebec, this twenty second day of November, one thousand seven hundred and seventy five, in the fifteenth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, defender of the faith, and so forth. GUY CARLETON.

By his Excellency's command, H. T. CRAMAHE.

GOD save the KING.

WHEREAS the General Court have appointed Benjamin Gorham, [illegible] Mayhew, Jonathan Greenleaf and Stephen Cook, a committee to procure a quantity of Sulphur for the use of the colony:—This is to desire all persons who have any to dispose of, to give information thereof as soon as possible to the said committee, expressing the quantity they have, and the town in which it is at present deposited.

ANY persons having STRAW *to dispose of, will find an immediate sale by applying to Thomas Mifflin, Esq; Quarter-Master-General, at Cambridge, who will give two Shillings per Hundred wt. for any quantity.*

January 7, 1776. WILLIAM MORRONEY.

WANTED to purchase, a good FARM, about 30 or 40 miles inland from Cambridge, that will keep annually 30 or 40 head of horned cattle, and other stock in proportion. The buildings being good will be very agreeable to the purchaser. Any person having such a one to dispose of, may hear of a purchaser by applying to the Printers hereof.

CAMBRIDGE, January 16, 1776.

LIST of LETTERS *remaining in the* POST-OFFICE.

(A) Peter Ansorth, Barnabas Atkinson, 44 Regt. Dr. Wm. Austin, Wm. Allen, 2.

(B) Joseph Burrell, Waltham, 2. Joshua Blanchard, Samuel Ballard, Moses Butler, Medfield, John Bennett, Sturbridge, Isaac Brown, Robert Bruce, Roxbury, Noth. Baker, Benedict, Norwalk, Abraham Bartlett, Waltham, Melatiah Bowen, Brimfield, 2, Benj. Bartlett, Dartmouth, Sarah Brown, John Bateman.

(C) Richard Cary, Jun. Esq; Silas Cummings, Roxbury, Robert Chisenge, Thomas Cook, Benj. Cobb, Barnstable.

(D) Benj. Davis, Dedham, Wm. Douglass, Tho. Daley, Plymouth, Tho. Davis, Plymouth.

(F) John Fairbrother, 6, Gedaliah Fellows, Newton, Nath. Freeman, Harwich, Benj. Forrand.

(G) Eph. Grant, Edward Grey, Nantucket, Knox Gibbs, Edward Green, Waltham, Col. Glover, General Gage, Boston, Lieutenant Thomas Gowen.

(H) Josiah Harris, Waltham, 2. Ichabod Hayden, Kennebeck River, John Harris, Lexington.

(J) Hannah Jones, Dorchester, Capt. Eleazer Johnson, Haverhill, Matthew Lewis, 3.

(K) John Keyes, Mathias Kendall.

(L) Capt. Eli Leavenworth, 2, Capt. Ezra Lunt, Thomas Locke, Caspar Loescher.

(M) Polly Muse, Lexington, Joseph Mun, Bridgewater, Deacon John Munroe, Wrentham, Stephen Minor, Marlborough, David Marsh, Haverhill, Wm. Moore, Nantucket.

(N) Captain George Nagle, 2.

(P) Colonel Samuel H. Parsons, Roxbury.

(R) Dr. Peter Roberts, Rev. Chandler Robbins, Plymouth, Barth. Rose, James Robinson, Capt. John Riordon, 2.

(S) John Soley, Boston, Wm. Shattuck, Newton, Sam. Shaw, Eben. Stimpson, John Spring, Uxbridge, John B. Sigourney, Mrs. Selkrigg, Sam. Souther, Haverhill.

(T) Uriah Temple, 2. Caleb Topham, Anthony Thomas.

(V) Colonel James M. Varnum.

(W) Josiah Waters, jun. Roxbury, Dr. Isaac Whitwell, Ditto, Joseph A. Wright, Capt. Weston, Plymouth, Wm. Watson, Esq; Ditto, Peter Wentworth, Roxbury.

(Z) Adjutant David Ziglee.

Messrs. HALLS,

Please to infert the following in your next, and you'll certainly oblige one of your cuftomers.

To the PUBLIC.

THERE are two or three queſtions, which I pray the public would give their attention unto, viz. In what ſenſe it muſt be taken, *That the King can do no wrong?*—What is *Rebellion* in a ſtate? and whether, all things conſidered, it is not the indiſpenſible duty of the united colonies of America *immediately* to form themſelves into an independent conſtitution, for a *republic ſtate?*

As to the firſt of theſe queſtions, it has been anſwered by ſome in this effect, viz. That the King does nothing as King but by his Miniſters; and therefore whatever wrong is done by the adminiſtration of the King, muſt be attributed to his Miniſters—not to him. But according to this, what does the King do, as King? Why nothing,—neither right nor wrong! And what is the King, but an abſolute NOTHING!—But are there not ſome *royal acts* which are not properly miniſterial? What are the *royal charters* to the American colonies but *ſuch acts*, ſeeing they contain the *ſacred compact* between the King and them, by virtue of which he is their King and they his ſubjects; and alſo the King's oath to protect them in the enjoyment of all the rights and privileges of Engliſhmen, and their oath of allegiance to obey him as King?—What was the preſent King's coronation oath to maintain the Britiſh conſtitution of government and the Proteſtant religion inviolate in his empire, but another *ſuch act?* And what is the King's aſſent to acts of parliament but a *royal act*, not miniſterial?—And what if the King ſhould give his *royal aſſent* to an act of parliament to eſtabliſh the French laws and the Popiſh religion in (a part of) his empire, would he not violate his coronation oath? And would not this be *doing wrong?* Or, what if he ſhould give his *royal aſſent* to an act to raiſe a revenue on the colonies without their conſent;—to an act claiming ſupreme authority over the colonies to make laws binding on them in all caſes whatſoever,—to an act to ſend ſhips of war to block up our harbours, to reſtrain our trade, to put a ſtop to our fiſhery and deſtroy our ſeaport towns; and armed men by fire and ſword to carry into execution a number of acts of parliament contrived and framed to deprive the colonies of their eſſential and conſtitutional rights and liberty? Would he not break his compact with, and violate his *royal faith* to the colonies? And would not this be *doing wrong?* But if it be granted (as to adminiſtration) that the King does nothing but by his ſervants or miniſters; how does ſuch a diſtinction between the King and his miniſters follow from thence as to infer, that if there is any wrong done, it muſt not be attributed to the King, but to his miniſters only? In ancient times, ſome were called *good Kings*, becauſe they *reigned well—did that which was right—ruled in righteouſneſs*; others were called *wicked Kings*, becauſe they *did not do the thing that was right—did evil—made their people ſin*, cruelly oppreſſed their ſubjects; but now, it ſeems, Kings are neither *good* nor *wicked*, neither reign well nor ill, neither do what is right nor what is wrong; becauſe they do all by their miniſters! And why have we aſcribed blame to Kings of the Stuart race, and pronounced ſome others of *bleſſed memory?* But the propoſition ſuppoſes, that Kings do ſomething; and what they do, they do by their miniſters, then it muſt follow, that whatever they do by their miniſters is to be aſcribed to them as their doing; and if Kings do nothing but by their miniſters, then miniſters do nothing as miniſters but the royal pleaſure; therefore if miniſters, as miniſters, do wrong, the King does *wrong*, becauſe he acts by them, and they do his pleaſure in doing wrong.—The King chuſes his own miniſters, and they do all his pleaſure; and by the character of the men he chuſes and by the meaſures purſued in their adminiſtration, we are to judge and determine, whether he is a good King or a wicked King: If he chuſes none but ſuch as adhere to the Britiſh conſtitution of government and Proteſtant religion—men of wiſdom and integrity, and if all the meaſures they purſue, in their adminiſtration, tend to protect the people in the enjoyment of their laws, rights and liberty, to diſcountenance vice, to encourage learning, virtue and induſtry,—to maintain the Proteſtant religion, to increaſe the wealth of the empire and diffuſe happineſs to every part of it; ſuch a one is a *good King*, he rules in righteouſneſs. But if he chuſes ſuch men only, as are enemies to the Britiſh conſtitution and laws, (and the Proteſtant religion) and the meaſures they purſue, in their adminiſtration, tend to deprive the people of their conſtitutional rights and liberty—to make the King an abſolute deſpot, to involve the empire in confuſion, contention, civil war and bloodſhed—to plunge the nation in debt, to protect murderers, to encourage vice and Popery and diſcourage learning, virtue and induſtry; ſuch a one is a wicked King, he does wrong with a high hand, even though he does all by his miniſters!

But will it not be a more juſt anſwer to the queſtion to ſay, That the King, by the conſtitution, is a nurſing father to the people—A protector of their perſons, their rights,—their properties and privileges! Therefore he can't, as King, do his ſubjects wrong, he has no conſtitutional authority to wrong any of them; as charity

(1) see page 871 & see index under Troops British. & see index under Army of the United Colonies. & see index under Canada, what they did, see declaration independency pa. 971 & Confederacy, see page 1046 & see our Charter pa. 1077. Vol. 2 & The Chief of which, are magna Charta, pa. 790 1050, publication of right, pa. 816 Bill of right, pa. 1053 Vol. 2 & see American right pa. 1089, 1228. & See Quebec act pa. 559. & see Declaratory act pa. 735 Vol. 2, & Mol. act pa. 9, Vol. 2. (1) see declaratory act pa. 524. (2) see Port act pa. 499. (3) see index, under mon of War

(4) see restraining act pa. 721 (5) see index under Fire. & see all the Acts in list of Grievances, pa. 971, & Crises, pa. 740, &c. & see english Grievances, pa. 532, Vol. 2, & pa. 540, & Character of the King, & ministry, Crises, pa. 740, &c.

rity worketh no ill, it cannot do it, it is inconsistent with its nature; that is not charity, which worketh ill or doth wrong; so it is inconsistent with the constitutional authority or nature of the King to do wrong; it is not the constitutional King that does wrong—that robs the people of their rights—that destroys their liberty and property and seeks to make them *absolute slaves!* no, no; such a one is a tyrant—a character diametrically opposite to that of a constitutional King.—The tyrant always does wrong by every act of his tyranny, whether performed by himself immediately or by his ministers; and he may as really be a tyrant when he does all by his ministers, as when he makes no use of them.—This answer is the sense of the Grand Congress, in the following pertinent and comprehensive expressions, as I take it, viz. "We view him (i. e. the King,) as the *constitution* represents him; that tells us, he can do no wrong, the cruel and illegal attacks which we oppose, have no foundation in the royal authority."

As to the second question, what is rebellion in a state? Since it is affirmed by persons of the most extensive knowledge, "that rebellion is a term undefined and unknown in the law," I shall only attempt to give that idea of it, which I have conceived by my own private reflections upon the nature of things.—The being of a state or kingdom, as a body politick, is founded in the constitution of that state or kingdom.—By the constitution all the constituent parts of the body-politick are bound, in their several spheres, like the head and members of the human body, to seek the good of the whole, and when this is the case with King and subjects, ruler and ruled, magistrates and people, the body politick enjoys a *well-being*, like a human body in a state of health. To rebel, literally signifies to make or levy war, and properly it signifies, that some of the constituent parts of the body-politick are become inimical to the constitution and levy war against the well-being of the state, like sickness in a human body, which affects the constitution to destroy the well-being of the body.—If any number of the people oppose the constitutional laws of the state and levy war against the constitutional authority of the King or magistrate, they declare themselves to be enemies to the well-being of the state and are guilty of rebellion.—So likewise, if the King or magistrate degenerates into a tyrant, robs the people of their constitutional rights, and levies war against them, or any part of them, he declares himself to be an enemy to the well-being of the state, and is guilty of raising rebellion tending to destroy not only the well-being but essential being of the state, as much as when a gangrene seizes any important member of the human body, it threatens the destruction of the whole body, if the infected member be not immediately amputated.—And in case of such a rebellion, the people are bound by the constitution to take up arms in defence of the state against the rebels, and cut them off, and not to spare the crowned-head when found heading a rebellion against the constitution, for he is an intestine enemy to the state. Will any say, did not David spare King Saul, his enemy, when he had an opportunity to have cut off his head, and contented himself with acting only on the defensive? Let such remember, that the reason David gives for it is, because Saul was the *LORD's anointed*; but Protestants allow no King now on earth to be the *LORD's anointed*, and we ought to cut off a crowned head as soon as any other, when it becomes tyrannical and raises rebellion in the state tending to destroy it's well-being. *(The remainder in our next.)*

VIRGINIA, December 13. 1775.

By the REPRESENTATIVES *of the* PEOPLE *of the colony and dominion of* Virginia, *assembled in* GENERAL CONVENTION.

A DECLARATION.

WHEREAS Lord Dunmore, by his proclamation, dated on board the ship William, the 7th day of November 1775, hath presumed, in direct violation of the constitution and the laws of this country, to declare martial law in force, and to be executed throughout this colony, whereby our lives, our liberty and property, are arbitrarily subjected to his power and direction; and whereas the said Lord Dunmore, assuming powers which the King himself cannot exercise, to intimidate the good people of this colony into a compliance with his arbitrary will, hath declared those who do not immediately repair to his standard, and submit in all things to a government not warranted by the constitution, to be in actual rebellion, and thereby to have incurred the penalties inflicted by the laws for such offences; and hath offered freedom to the servants and slaves of those he is pleased to term *rebels*, arming them against their masters, and destroying the peace and happiness of his Majesty's good and faithful subjects, whose property is rendered insecure, and whose lives are exposed to the dangers of a general insurrection: We, as guardians of the lives and liberty of the people our constituents, conceive it to be indispensably our duty to protect them against every species of despotism, and to endeavour to remove those fears with which they are so justly alarmed.

If it were possible the understanding of men could be so blinded that every gleam of reason might be lost, the *hope* his Lordship says he hath ever entertained of an accommodation between Great-Britain and this colony might now pass unnoticed; but truth, justice and common sense must ever prevail, when facts can be appealed to in their support. It is the peculiar happiness of this colony, that his Lordship can be traced as the source of innumerable evils, and one of the principal causes of the misfortunes under which we now labour.) A particular detail of his conduct since his arrival in this colony can be considered only as a repetition, it having been already fully published to the world by the proceedings of the General Assembly, and a former Convention; but the unremitting violence with which his Lordship endeavours to involve this country in the most dreadful calamities, constantly affords new matter for the attention of the public, and will remove every imputation of ingratitude to his Lordship, or of injustice to his character.) His Lordship is pleased to ascribe the unworthy part he hath taken against this colony to a necessity arising from the conduct of its inhabitants, whom he hath considered in a *rebellious* state, but who knew nothing of *rebellion* except the name.—Ever zealous in support of tyranny, he hath broken the bonds of society, and trampled justice under his feet.) Had his Lordship been desirous of effecting an accommodation of these disputes, he hath had the most ample occasion of exerting both his interest and abilities; but that he never had in view any such salutary end most evidently appears from the whole tenor of his conduct.) The supposed design of the Canada bill having been to draw down upon us a savage and merciless enemy, the present manœuvres amongst the Roman Catholics in Ireland, and the schemes concerted by Doctor Connolly, and other vile instruments of tyranny, which have appeared by the examination of the said Connolly, justify the supposition, and most fully evince his Lordship's inimical and cruel disposition towards us,) and can best determine whether we have been wrong in preparing to resist, even by arms, that system of tyranny adopted by the Ministry and Parliament of Great-Britain, of which he is become the rigid executioner in this colony. The many depredations committed also upon the inhabitants of this colony, by the tenders and other armed vessels, employed by his Lordship for such purposes, the pillaging and plundering the property of the people, and the actual seduction and seizure of their slaves, were truly alarming in their effects, and called aloud for justice and resistance.) The persons of many of our peaceable brethren have been seized and dragged to confinement, contrary to the principles of liberty, and the constitution of our country. Yet have we borne this injurious treatment with unexampled patience, unwilling to shed the blood of our fellow-subjects, who, prosecuting the measures of a British Parliament, would sacrifice our lives and property to a relentless fury and unabating avarice. If a Governor can be authorised, even by Majesty itself, to annul the laws of the land, and introduce the most execrable systems, the *law martial*; if, by his single fiat, he can strip us of our property, can give freedom to our servants and slaves, and arm them for our destruction, let us bid adieu to every thing valuable in life, let us at once bend our neck to the galling yoke, and hug the chains prepared for us and our latest posterity!) (2)

It is with inexpressible concern we reflect upon the distressful situation of some of our unhappy countrymen, who have thought themselves too immediately within the power of *Lord Dunmore*, and have been induced thereby to remain inactive.) We lament the advantage he hath taken of their situation, and at present impute their inactivity, in the cause of freedom and the constitution, not to any defection or want of zeal, but to their defenceless state; and whilst we endeavour to afford them succour, and to support their rights, we expect they will contribute every thing in their power to effect their deliverance.) Yet, if any of our people, in violation of their faith plighted to this colony, and the duty they owe to society, shall be found in arms, or continue to give assistance to our enemies, we shall think ourselves justified, by the necessity we are under, in exacting upon them the law of retaliation.

Impelled with a just and ardent zeal for the welfare and happiness of our countrymen, we trust they will, on their part, exert themselves in defence of our common cause, and that we shall all at once assert like freemen, being compelled, by the disagreeable, but absolute necessity, of repelling *force by force*, to maintain our just rights and privileges; and we appeal to GOD, who is the sovereign disposer of all events, for the justice of our cause, trusting to his unerring wisdom to direct our councils, & give success to our ARMS. *(vid. pa. 979)* EDMUND PENDLETON, *President.*

Further Extracts from the Journal of Congress.

THURSDAY, July 27, 1775.

Met according to adjournment.

THE Congress took into consideration the report of the committee on establishing an Hospital for the army, and the same being debated, was agreed to as follows:

That for the establishment of an hospital for an army, consisting of twenty thousand men, the following officers and other attendants be appointed, with the following allowance of pay, viz.

One Director General and chief physician, his pay per day four dollars.

Four Surgeons, each ditto, one and one third of a dollar.

One Apothecary, ditto, one and one-third of a dollar.

Twenty Surgeons Mates, each ditto, two-thirds of a dollar.

One Clerk ditto, two thirds of a dollar.

Two Store-keepers, each four dollars per month.

One Nurse to every ten sick, one fifteenth of a dollar per day or two dollars per month.

Labourers occasionally.

The duty of the above officers.

The Director to furnish medicines, bedding, and all other necessaries, to pay for the same, superintend the whole, and make his report to, and receive orders from, the commander in chief.

Surgeons, Apothecary and Mates.—To visit and attend the sick, and the Mates to obey the orders of the Physicians, Surgeons and Apothecary.

Matron.—To superintend the nurses, bedding, &c.

Nurses.—To attend the sick and obey the matron's orders.

Clerk.—To keep accounts for the Director and Storekeepers.

Storekeepers.—To receive and deliver the bedding and other necessaries by order of the Director.

The Congress then proceeded to election of officers for the hospital, when

Dr. Benjamin Church was unanimously elected, to be Director, of, and Physician to, the hospital. *See index, under Church.*

Resolved, That the appointment of the four Surgeons and the Apothecary be left to Dr. Benjamin Church. *see the above vote.*

That the Mates be appointed by the Surgeons.

That the number of Mates do not exceed twenty.

That the number be not kept in constant pay, unless the sick and wounded should be so numerous as to require the attendance of twenty, and to be diminished as circumstances will admit, for which purpose the pay in future by the day, that they may only receive pay for actual service.

That one Clerk, two Store-keepers, and one Nurse to every ten sick be appointed by the Director.

Messrs. HALLS,

Please to insert the *following* in your next, composed by OLIVER CROMWELL's *time*) and admired, by that celebrated poet of the last age, ABRAHAM COWLEY, extracted from his writings, Page 86th, and you will oblige many of your Readers as well as yours,

A FREEBORN AMERICAN.

A PRAYER FOR LIBERTY.

"MAGNE DEUS, quod ad hanc vitæ brevis exiguæ horas,
Da mihi, da PANEM LIBERTATEMQUE, nec ultra
Sollicitus efflando precor, si quid *detur* ultra
Accipiam gratus; si non contentus abibo."

ENGLISH'D THUS.

"FOR the few Hours of Life allotted me,
Give me (GREAT GOD) but BREAD and LIBERTY,
I'll beg no more;—if more thou art pleas'd to give,
I'll thankfully that Overplus receive:
If beyond this no more *be freely* sent,
I'll thank *for* this, and go away content."

MAY AMERICA BE EMANUEL's LAND.

Gloucester, January 23, 1776.

TAUNTON, December 22, 1775

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the court of General Sessions of the Peace for the county of Bristol, stands adjourned to the fourth Tuesday of January, A. D. 1776, at which time licences to retailers and innholders will be granted. Attest. SAM. FALES, *Clerk.*

WHEREAS some evil minded person or persons, did on the 30th day of December last, steal and carry away from the subscriber, between two and three hundred pounds lawful money, emitted by the colony of New Hampshire, in bills of the following denominations, viz. 40s. 30s. 15s. 10s. and 5s. signed by Nicholas Gilman, Esq. receiver-general. The bills taken away, are numbered from 2771 to 2815. Said money was taken from out of the house of Benjamin Hall, Esq. in Medford. —Whoever will discover the person or persons, guilty of the above theft, shall have ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, and all necessary charges paid, by SAMUEL HOBART. *Jun.*

Medford, Jan. 25, 1776. *for the colony of N. Hampshire.*

N. B. All persons are desired to take notice of the particular numbers of paper bills, emitted by that colony, that may be offered in payment, and secure those numbered as aforesaid.

TAUNTON, 24th January, 1776.

NATHANIEL BIRD,

(On the neck of land)—Has for sale,

Neat silver watches, china cups and saucers, bowls, &c.—Queen's ware, white ditto, cups and saucers, bowls, tea pots, &c.—Wine & beaker glasses, looking glasses of all sizes, women's English shoes and clogs, white soles, writing paper, imperial and demy fine ditto, ash and other pocket-boards, spectacles, women's winter stuffs, Balloons, green and blue superfine broad-cloths, ballonette silks, blue poloys, capuchins silk, black taffeta, buck gloves, women's silk gloves and mitts, men's plain and ribb'd stockings, yarn ditto, salted ditto, mohair, lawn, thread, tapes, binding, thimbles, knee-pan & gimlet, buttons, knives and forks. BOOKS—(a great assortment) on law, physic, divinity and history; School ditto, latin; spelling-books, bibles, testaments, primers. Dilworth's pretty histories, &c. for children, plays, song books, paper hangings, fish mounting pictures in frames, ditto in sheets, a neat telescope, pocket ditto, English garden seeds, hoop ditto, and many articles.

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(1) See English Grievances, page 971. (2) See Charter, pa. 1077. Vol. 2. (3) See index, under Towns, County, Assembly, Representation, Congress, Continental, Provincial resolves, riots, rising of the Counties & Army of the united Colonies. (4) See index, under Army of the United Colonies. (5) pa. 864. (6) See the Act, pa. 559. (7) See index, under Men of War.

At a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of GLOCESTER, on the 9th day of January, 1776.

VOTED unanimously, That this town acknowledge with the highest gratitude and the sensiblest, the receipt of the benevolent donations, for the poor distressed inhabitants of this town, from the society of the FRIENDS in Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, by the hands of their committee, who distributed the same according to the restrictions of the donors.

Voted also, That the sincere thanks of this town be given to our compassionate friends of Byfield, for their generous donation of 99 sheep and about £ 4 in cash, besides some chests, shoes and stockings, for our poor.

Voted, That the above be published in the Cambridge newspaper.

Attest. DANIEL WITHAM, Town-Clerk.

CAMBRIDGE, January 18.

Last week a vessel arrived at Falmouth, from England, in which are American Captains of vessels came passengers. The London papers, to November 2, were brought to this town on Saturday, and the next day sent by express to Philadelphia.---- The following are all the advices, collected partly from the papers, and partly from the reports of the passengers, that we have been able to obtain, viz.

That the Duke of Richmond had entered a protest in the name of himself, and other Lords, against the address of the house presented to the King the Friday before.---That the Duke of Grafton nobly declared, that he could not any longer support administration, unless the ministry changed their conduct respecting America, and in the strongest terms condemned the measure of embarking the Hanoverian troops before meeting of parliament.

---That the Duke of Manchester was of the same opinion.---That Lord Shelburne and the Duke of Richmond were entertained to move that the late Petition of the Congress to the King should be laid before the house, as there were grounds in that petition for an honorable reconciliation with America.---That Lord North wished as ardently as any person to stop the effusion of blood on both sides; but thought it could only be effected by sending over a formidable armament in the spring, and appointing proper persons on the spot to give pardons as mentioned in the speech.(1) That the Argo, with three companies of the 65th regiment, has not been heard of, and thought to be lost; and that upwards of 600 vessels, which used to be employed in the American trade, are laid up in the river without employ.----

That a vast number of sheep (said by some to be 20,000) had been shipped for America; but that after they were on board, distemper appeared among them, of which a very considerable part of them died before the transports were ready to sail.---That on the 29th of October there was a very violent storm or hurricane on the coast of England, in which several hundred sail of vessels suffered, some foundered, others beat to pieces, and others dismasted, and many hundreds, if not thousands, of people perished; that on Scilly only, 22 sail were beat to pieces, and every person on board them perished, besides a great number lost in the Channel.---That one of the ministry's tools had swore that Mr. Sayre had been tampering with him with regard to stopping the person of the King.(2) That the King went to the Parliament house, on the first day of the present session, attended in an unusual manner, the guards being doubled, and each man furnished with 48 rounds of cartridges;---That the Bishop of Peterborough, heretofore on the ministerial side, had declared himself an advocate for the American cause.---That the common people of England, notwithstanding 9 Bishops of them are in favour of America, will be able to effect very little in the cause of public liberty; the ministry being in possession of the strength of the nation, aided by a pliant parliament, and encouraged, if not urged on, by a tyrant King, who determined to put their whole force in effecting the subjugation of America to their arbitrary will.(3)

That they were resolutely determined to augment their force here in the spring, to 30,000 men, for which purpose they are endeavouring to raise recruits in different parts of Great-Britain and Ireland, but meet with very little success.

Before the vessel sailed, by which we received the above advices, Mr. Sayre, who had been committed to the Tower, was admitted to Bail.(4) On the Banks of Newfoundland she spoke with the Orpheus frigate, which had sailed from England for BOSTON, but having been dismasted in a gale of wind, was returning home.

On the 5th instant the fifth daughter of Capt. Bancroft, of Dunbarton, was baptised by the name of MARY DANDRIDGE, the maiden name of his Excellency General WASHINGTON'S LADY. The child was dressed in blue and buff, with a sprig of evergreen on its head, emblematick of his Excellency's glory and the Provincials affection. *See index under Washington.*

The following Advertisement, from the General Post-Office, was published in all the London Papers of Sept. 28. "A Mail will be dispatched from hence on Wednesday next for New-York, and also one for Charlestown; after which there will be no regular Conveyance for Letters from this Office to North America;---but whenever a Packet may be dispatched any part of that Continent, proper Notice will be given." (6)

We hear from Newport, that Capt. Wallace, commander of the ministerial pirates, which have long infested that harbour, having received on board his ship a number of Negroes who had absconded from the town, the Commander of the Colony's troops thought of an expedient for giving him a check. Capt. Barton with a party of men, was sent to Brenton's Point, from which Wallace usually took off the slaves; and having placed himself properly, ordered a Negro to hail the Pirate's ship; which the fellow complied with; he was answered from the ship, and asked what he wanted;---he replied, that he was a poor Negro he'd ought to Mr. John Collins, was about of living with the Yankees, and wanted to go on board the ship. Wallace swallowed the bait immediately; he ordered a boat ashore, with a midshipman and two seamen, who were all made prisoners by Capt. Barton. (7)

The Hartford Post arrived late last evening.---The New-York paper of last Thursday contains parliamentary debates, of considerable length, on the King's speech, and American affairs, which we omit this day for want of time and room.---The ministerial ships have bombarded Norfolk, in Virginia, and set the town on fire. (8)

NOW OPENING for sale, at the Sign of the Blue Anchor in Cambridge, a general assortment of Merchandize, consisting of the following articles,

Blue, pink and blue, brown, black, white, drab, lapeline, fine and coarse broad cloth; double mill'd drabs, suitable for great coats; blue and brown ratteens, claret and grey Bath coating; scarlet, blue, and brown shalloons, durants and tammies, milled and other woollen and worsted hose and mittens, cambricks and lawns, cotton denim, worsted and hair plush, silk breeches patterns, flower'd and sprigged gauzes, an assortment of ribbons, shoe and knee buckles, pen and pork knives, perfumery, paper, combs, &c. &c.---Political disquisitions, journal of the Congress, and other books; neat silver mounted hangers, buckskin breeches, and colour'd ditto, and breeches suitable for boys from 5 to 12 years of age and upwards.---Those who deign to be purchasers are desired to call in a few days, or they may be disappointed.

January 25, 1776.

To be sold at the brick store, belonging to Joseph Blaney, Esq; near the town-house, SALEM,

BLUBBER by the barrel,

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD, wholesale and retail, by S. and E. HALL, in Cambridge; E. EDES, in Watertown; and I. THOMAS, in Worcester,---The

North-American's Almanack,

For 1776:

By SAMUEL STEARNS, Student in Physic and Astronomy.

New GLASS WINDOWS

To be sold by JOHN JENKS, at his shop on the corner leading down to Prospect Hill; also

A few casks Malaga Wine and new Raisins.

Cambridge, January, 1776.

TAKEN up by Jonathan Robins in Capt. Mann's company, in Col. Reed's regiment, a brown HORSE, no artificial mark, about 12 hands and a half high. The owner may have him again, paying charges. Said horse is at New-Ipswich in New-Hampshire. Wilder-Hill, Jan. 4, 1776.

To be sold by ABEL FOX,

At the store of JOHN WHITE, Jun. in SALEM.

Good St. Croix RUM and SUGAR.

To be SOLD,

The remaining time of a lease on the house and premises wherein the subscribers live in Cambridge, with beds, bedding, house and kitchen furniture, all their stock of liquors, &c. Any person desirous of purchasing for the same may apply or said house to BROWN & BACKHOUSE.

N. B. The said Brown and Backhouse request the favour of all persons indebted to them to discharge their resp. Give accounts as soon as possible.

DESERTED from Capt. Simon Steven's company, in Col. Sargent's regiment, John Morrison, an Irishman, who the summer past belonged to Col. Bridge's regiment; and Anthony Oliver, a young man lately from Boston, 5 feet 6 inches high, a thin spare person, had on green cloaths; it is suspected he is in Roxbury. Whoever will take up and secure said deserters, so that Capt. Stevens may have them, shall have two dollars reward and charges paid by me, JOSEPH VERRIBUL, Sergeant.

LOST near the parade of Col. Patterson's regiment, a SILVER WATCH, with a small wire chain, a pinchbeck seal and key. Whoever shall find said watch & deliver it to the Printers at Cambridge, or the subscriber, shall have a handsome reward by DAVID NOBLE, Capt. in Col. Patterson's regt.

FOUND in Malden, last Saturday, a Pocket Book, containing a sum of money and sundry papers. The owner, on applying to Capt. Oliver, in Col. Reed's regiment, at the White-Hill, describing the same, and paying charges, may have it again.

January 13, 1776.

Cake BLACK BALL and POMATUM,

made and sold by JOHN CROSBY, at who'esale and retail, at his shop near the sign of the Punch-Bowl, in Brookline.

Cash given for Bees Wax and old Brass, by said Crosby. Also Rags taken in for the paper mills.

The Portsmouth Paper of last Tuesday (just come to hand) contains the following extracts from the late English prints, viz.

LONDON, October 28

An Account of what passed in the House of Lords on Thursday last.

AFTER his Majesty had left the House of Peers, the Speech being again read by the proper Officers, Lord Townshend arose, and went fully into the unhappy disputes between America and this country; at the conclusion of which he moved an humble address to his Majesty, for his most gracious speech on the present contest with America, praying him to take such proper and effectual measures to bring the deluded RABBLE to a sense of their duty and allegiance, and promising to stand by him with their lives and fortunes, &c. His Lordship was seconded by Lord Ducley; the Marquis of Rockingham then arose, and proposed an amendment to the address, which brought on a very late and long debate, in which the following right hon. members resided with the three above. Lord Rochford, Lord Coventry, the Duke of Grafton, Lord Sandwich, Lord Lyttleton, the Bishops of Peterborough, Lord Dartmouth, Lord Effingham, Lord Craven, the Duke of Manchester, Lord Gower, the Duke of Richmond, Lord Shelburne, Lord Warwick, and Lord Fortrey.---Some Lords in administration, candidly owned they had been misinformed last year, and that their measures were consequently found to be error. This confession soon shed matter of severe remark to the Lords of the minority.---The Bishop of Peterborough pointed out the false policy of continuing the dispute with the colonies, and with great humanity urged a misinformation to stop the further ravages of fire and sword. The D. of Richmond and Lord Shelburne painted the present ill effects of the contest, and shewed how much more fatal the consequences might be if the unnatural warfare pursued; and the latter was extremely severe on administration, for their introduction of foreign troops without the leave of parliament.---Lord Craven spoke to the fallacy of the address, and the unfair means used to procure them, which he proved by citing an instance of great partiality and undue influence, which fell within his own knowledge. After this the question was put for the amendment, and the house divided, when the numbers were as follows:---Non contents 69, Proxies 11;---Contents 29, Proxies 0---2)

The house again divided upon the address as originally moved for; Contents 86, Proxies 38, non Contents 33. (11)

HOUSE of COMMONS

In the course of the debate on Thursday, Mr. Burke spoke for near two hours, with an infinite share of poignancy, humour and spirit. He raised the laugh of the house at Lord North's expence, by repeating some unmeaning expressions, which he declared had fallen from his Lordship heretofore, such as pitching them into the American storm, &c. and placed them in a ridiculous contrast with the unfortunate events which have of late taken place.---Speaking seriously of the present situation of affairs, he compared America to a people who had emancipated themselves, and described the Mother Country as a piratical disturber of the ports and naval trade of the Colonies.(9) The disgraceful blockade of our troops at Boston, he portrayed with his wonted ability of description; and, after lamenting in terms of great sensibility, the danger of this country, if the dispute with America was continued, he advised administration no longer to make England appear like a porcupine, armed at all points with acts of parliament, oppressive to the trade and freedom of America, but to shew a friendly countenance, and to meet the Colonies with open arms.

Mr. C. Fox followed Mr. Burke and with his usual vehemence and asperity aimed his satires personally at Lord North, describing his Lordship as the blundering pilot, who had brought us into our present difficulties; and ridiculing his Lordship's political abilities in a file as laughable as it was somewhat provoking. Administration, says he, exult at having brought us into such a dilemma as the option of two enemies contracts us from; there have reason to cry all out in triumph. Lord Chatham, the King of Prussia, nay, Alexander the Great, never gained more in one campaign than the noble Lord has lost---he has left a whole continent, and able assistance, and acquired

(1) See the Proclamation, pa. 899. (2) See address, 882. (3) See list of Brevet-ranks, pa. 971. & See page 791.

(4) See index under Commissioners. & See index under Army, British, & Army of the United Colonies.

(5) See index under Army, British, & See index under Army, British, & See index under Army of the United Colonies & See index under Men of War.

(6) See index under Army of the United Colonies & See index under Virginia. & See index under Fire.

(7) See index under Army of the United Colonies & See index under Fire.

(8) See Port Act, pa. 499, & restraining Act, pa. 721. & index, under Men of War. (9) See indexes, under Pitt, & Chatham.

(10) See Treaty with France, pa. 1019. (11) See declaration of independency, pa. 971.

ALL Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and Soldiers, belonging to any of the Regiments or Corps of the Army of the United Colonies, under the immediate Command of his Excellency General WASHINGTON, who are absent upon Furlough, Recruiting, or by Permission of their commanding Officers, are to join their respective Regiments by the first Day of February next. If any Officer neglects to pay due Obedience to this Order, he will be immediately cashiered; and any non-commissioned Officers, or Soldiers, offending therein, will be tried and punished as Deserters.

By His EXCELLENCY's Command,
HORATIO GATES, Adjutant-General.

Head-Quarters at Cambridge, Jan. 11. 1776.

A TRUNK OF LINNEN LOST.

THE latter End of May last, a TRUNK, containing Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, Sheets, Pillow Cases, and sundry other Articles, was carried from Boston, in a Vessel to Marblehead, and there taken away by some Person unknown.

No Enquiry has been made till now, because it was supposed to have been put (by Mistake) on board Capt. Colaban, bound for London, but it is now certain it never went.

There were Goods brought for several People in the same Vessel, some of which went to the Eastward by Water, and 'tis probable this Trunk might go that Way.

If the Person possest of it, will send Word to the Subscriber, it will be kindly received, but if it is detained with Design to defraud him, and any Person will give Information, that the Trunk and its Contents may be recovered and the Thief brought to Justice, they shall receive a Reward of FIFTY DOLLARS, with Thanks.

JOSEPH BARRELL.

B
N. B. Some of the Linnen was mark't I A,
B
and some I H. If any such Articles have been offered for Sale since May, by suspicious Persons, it is desired Information may be given.

Waltham, January 8th. 1776.

LOST on Saturday morning 6th instant, on the road between Cambridge and Menotomy, a HANGER, with a green handle, mounted with silver, and the letters B. B. in a cypher mwked on the scabbard. If the person who has found it will leave it with Mr. Brewer, innholder in Cambridge, he shall receive two dollars for his trouble in taking it up, and all charges paid.

JOHN BEANE

Respectfully acquaints the public he has for sale at his store at BEDFORD in DARTMOUTH, by wholesale and retail, the following articles, viz.

Philadelphia flour, raisins, cocoa, pepper, pimento, copperas, brown sugar, rum, molasses, Geneva in cases, English steel, Venice steel. A general assortment of English, Scotch and India goods. A small box of Turkey Rhubarb.

Camp on Winter-Hill, Dec. 31, 1775.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, about ten days since, a middling sized black Horse, four years old last Spring, with a large star in his forehead, and a small ring round one of his hind legs, just above his hoof; paces and trots well. Whoever has or shall take up said horse, and will convey him to Capt. James Morris, at Mr. Samuel Bispham's in Medford, shall be well rewarded for their trouble.

STOLEN at Winter-Hill, or lost between there and Mr. Sawyer's tavern in Cambridge, a Watch, with a brass chain, no seal, one whole key, and a broken ditto, the face a little crack'd; maker's name Loudoun, London. Whoever will leave said watch with the Printers hereof shall have a reward of two dollars paid by

JAMES CLENCY.

December 26, 1775.

FIFTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN AWAY from Col. Jonathan Moulton of Hampton in the colony of New Hampshire, in October last, a negro boy named Cato, about 18 years old, and about 5 feet and an half high, or something more; a more likely, strait limb'd, well built lad cannot be; by reason he is talkative, and plays well on a fife; he is very apt to frown, or knit his brows, and has had the small-pox by inoculation, which he thinks has taken off his face, but the place on his arm where he was inoculated is plain to be discovered. Since he ran away he was taken up at Durham, and by covering him as his master he made his escape; since that he was at head quarters, and offered to inlist, but not meeting with success, he went from thence to Lexington, where he offered his service to Mr. John Buckman, innholder in that town, and called himself Elijah Barker, and said that he was free born; Mr. Buckman suspecting him to be a runaway, which the boy perceiving, he stopped but a few days, and went off privately, which was some time in November last, and his master has had no intelligence of him since. He had on when he went away, a blue double sound jacket, with cuffs, and without thread; a blue long jacket, both almost new, and a pair of leather breeches, and provided with blue yarnen shirts, 2 of which were cotton & woolen, and the other linen, with large checks, &c. But it appears he has purchased some of his clothes & others by robbery as travels on foot.

Whoever will take him, said runaway and convey him to his master, or secure him in any of the colony gaols, so that his master can have him again, shall have fifteen dollars, and all travelling charges paid by

JOSIA MOULTON.

Hampton, January 1st 1776.

N. B. As the boy was born in New-York, and from some other random hits he may direct his course making his way; but it's more likely he will offer himself towards the north as yet, in some part of the colony of Massachusets-Bay or Connecticut; and whoever may have the opportunity of taking up said runaway & securing him, take particular care he don't give them the slip again, as he is so artful and cunning a boy.

LEFT on the seat of a necessary house, belonging to the Free-Mason's arms tavern in Cambridge, on the 4th instant, a silver WATCH, china face, almost new, maker's name Moses Pettit. Whoever has taken up the same and will leave it at Messrs. Hall's printing-office, shall receive a reward of two dollars. ——— N. B. The watch was left at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

TAKEN up by me the subscriber, a light bay MARE, supposed to be about 12 or 13 years old, with a hog mane, and a star in her forehead, with some white on her off hind foot with a saddle and bridle. ISAAC CHILD.

Brookline, January 28, 1776.

FOUND, last week, a silver Watch. Inquire of the Printers hereof.

To be SOLD,

The whole stock in trade of an Apothecary, consisting of a very good assortment, with the shop furniture, and every utensil for carrying on the apothecary business. They will be sold for the cash only. Inquire of the printers.

To be sold by JOHN SAWYER,
At his store in Haverhill,

Good RAISINS by the cask; also good sweet OYL; with a variety of other articles too numerous to particularize.

To be SOLD or rented for a term,

A neat house, with a shop, almost new, and about an acre and an half of good land, just 5 miles from Harvard college, on the great road, in a good place for business, very pleasantly situated, with a small barn near the house, lately built; a very convenient garden spot, with a fine nursery of excellent fruit trees, viz. peaches, cherries, pears, apples, &c. For further particulars, inquire of the printers.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the shop of me the subscriber, a silver WATCH, name William Holland, London, No. 2120, with a china dial plate, and a steel swivel chain. Whoever will bring said watch to my shop, opposite the meeting-house, shall receive the above reward, paid by Gowen Brown, jun.

N. B. Watchmakers, silver smiths and others, are desired to take particular notice of the name and number of the watches brought them for sale, or to be valued.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by the death of LEVI WILLARD, late of Lancaster, in the colony of the Massachusetts-Bay, Esq; the company of WILLARD & WARD, in said Lancaster, was dissolved, that a speedy settlement of the company affairs and the estate of the said Levi is necessary; wherefore all persons indebted to either are desired forthwith to make payment to me the subscriber, surviving partner, and Attorney to Mrs. Katherine Willard, executrix of the last will and testament of the said Levi, that those by all claims on said company and estate may be immediately discharged. SAMUEL WARD.

Lancaster, December 29, 1775.

Wanted to purchase,

A FARM, containing about 60 or 70 acres, with a wood lot thereon, a decent house and barn, well watered, &c. Any person having such an one to dispose of, may hear of a purchaser, provided the terms are agreeable, by inquiring of the printers. ——— N. B. That is 30 or 40 miles from Cambridge it will suit me.

ALL persons indebted to, or having any demands on the estate of the Rev. JOHN CHIPMAN, late of Beverly, deceased, are again requested to settle them with BENJAMIN JONES, Esq of Beverly, or JOSEPH CHIPMAN of Salem, Executors.

N. B. Those persons that have books in their keeping belonging to the library of the deceased, are requested to return them to the executors.

DESERTED from the continental army, Moses and Isaac Sylvester, both of Capt. Bodwick's company, Col. Webb's regiment; said Moses is of a light complexion, had on when he went away a light colour'd surtout, about 5 feet, 10 inches high, and had been in the regular service. Said Sylvester is about 5 feet 4 inches high, has red hair and very poorly clothed. Whoever will take up said soldiers shall receive two dollars reward for each, and all necessary charges paid by

ISAAC BODWICK Capt.

SERRING,

Saddler and cap-maker from London, at the White House in Providence, makes all sorts of Saddles, with proper furnitures for them, in the most fashionable manner, viz.

Gentlemen's hogskin full wolked SADDLES, ditto pannel saddles, Pembroke saddles, dog-skin saddles, hunting, demi-pique, breasted peaks, the very neatest double bordered saddle cloths, holsters, half covers, velvet jockey caps, leather caps, portmanteaus, saddle bags of all sorts, Italian collars, Dutch collars, Ellis collars, saddle horse collars; Waymouth, pelm & snaffle bridles of all kinds, fine ogles, martingales, shot bags, muffetees, very neat tassel skirts, boot garters, with every other article in the saddlery way, on the lowest terms. Any gentlemen wanting any of the above articles may depend on being served with the greatest punctuality and dispatch, by directing a few lines to the subscriber in Providence. All favours gratefully acknowledged by their humble servant, JOHN SERRING.

N. B. Mastiffs, bear dogs, &c. to be sold as above. Wanted an apprentice, or journeyman. Another in Cambridge.

TAKEN up on Wednesday 27th ult. a gray MARE. The owner may have her by applying to Benjamin Loring, innholder in Roxbury, proving his property and paying charges and may have him again.

STRAYED or stolen from Charlestown, the night of the 23d inst. a forrel horse, 14 hands high, some old scars, roach'd back, 3 white feet, 4 years old past, with a white blaze in his face. Whoever will take up and return said horse shall receive two dollars reward, and all necessary charges paid by

PETER PHILLIPS.

Pigeon-Hill, Dec. 30th 1775.

STRAYED or stolen from Winter-hill, the 3d instant, a dark red MARE, about 8 years old, 14 hands high, has white in her forehead, some white spots on her back, and is very poor. Whoever has taken up said Mare, and will return her to Gideon Barkhidder, on said Hill, shall receive a handsome reward for their trouble, by WILLIAM WOODBERRY.

This may serve to acquaint Capt. William Hunter, late commander of the sloop Dolphin, that his wife Sarah, and his daughters, and those who have given out that they have in case of absence in Boston, therefore the said person may have no pretence of two letters directed to him, dated Boston, May 2, 1775, signed by Wm. Hunter; the other by Abner Lowe. If the said Capt. Hunter should have no opportunity to write, he desired he would direct to his letter to the post-office at Cambridge.

Boston, Dec. 23d 1775.

To the PUBLIC,

THE committee appointed by the general assembly of this colony to collect the proper evidence of the hostilities committed and damages done by the ministerial army and navy since the port bill's taking place; hereby acquaint the public that they have forwarded letters to the Selectmen and Committees of Correspondence of such towns as have been and exposed to the depredations of the enemy, requesting of them that a full and well attested account of the hostilities committed in their several towns might be transmitted to JOSEPH PALMER, Esq; at Watertown, with all possible dispatch: And left any of those letters may have miscarried, or any town in this colony, wherein loss has been sustained, omitted—the Selectmen and Committees of Correspondence of all such towns, are desired to collect the accounts of those losses as soon as possible, with proper evidences of the facts, and transmit the same as before directed.

Watertown, Dec. 26 1775. WILLIAM COOPER, per order.

ISAAC WHITE, from Boston,

BEGS leave to acquaint his customers and others, that he carries on his works at SALEM, at the head of Capt. Derby's wharf, as usual; and also at Jamaica plain in ROXBURY, where may be had the best of dipt tallow CANDLES, at half a pistareen per pound by the box; also tallow by the barrel.

LOST last Monday, between Roxbury camp and Col. Dyer's in Stoughton, a leather POCKET-BOOK, stamped on the side of the book Constantinople, containing three bills, two forty shilling bills, and one eleven shilling bill. Whoever has or may receive intelligence concerning the same, will give information to Capt. Isaac Wood in Roxbury, or to me the subscriber, so that I may have it again, shall have 6s 8d for reward, by me, EZRA HARLOW.

Middle-borough, January 2. 1776.

NOTICE is hereby given that no shingles will be taken in after Saturday the 20th instant.

By order of the Quarter-Master-General,
Cambridge, 8th January, 1776. THO. MACKIN.

N. B. Good Boards and Joist still wanted.

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

Just opened, a general assortment of Medicines, adapted every article in the apothecary way, amongst which are,

Apothecary pots, draws, mortars, gally pots, phials, lancets, sundry instruments, &c. Gentlemen practitioners, as well as others, may be supplied. Sold at Mr. Foster's tavern, at the sign of the Crooper, opposite to Capt. Page in Danvers, about 3 miles from Salem.

N. B. Any gentleman who has a mind to purchase the whole shall have them at a reasonable advance.

DESERTED from Capt. John Wiley's company in Col. Sargent's regiment, a soldier named Samuel Barron Cliph, about 6 feet high, light complection, short hair, calls forward. Stoops forward as he walks, had on when he deserted, a buff cap, light colour'd coat, and had a quantity of shirts and shirts, drawn from the continental store. Whoever will bring him to the regiment or Lamson's farm in Cambridge, shall have 4 dollars reward, by me,

January 10, 1776. ALDRICH WILEY, Pointer.

THE Committee of Donations for the town of Boston are notified that their meeting stands adjourned to Wednesday the 24th January 1776, at 10 o'clock, forenoon, at the widow Coolidge's tavern in Watertown, near the great Bridge, and be continued from day to day as the business may require, at which time it is again earnestly desired that the members would attend. ——— The committee of donations for the town of Charlestown, are also requested to attend their brethren of Boston at the time and place upon business of importance. &

MILES WARD,
In Hanover-Street, SALEM,

BEGS leave to acquaint his customers and others, that he carries on his works at SALEM, where may be had the best of dipt tallow CANDLES, at half a pistareen per pound by the box; also tallow by the barrel.

ALL persons indebted to, or having demands on the estate of EZEKIEL DODGE, late of Ipswich, trader, deceased, are desired to bring their accounts to ANNA DODGE, administratrix of said estate, or to BARNABAS DODGE, her attorney, in order for a speedy settlement.

N. B. Constant attendance will be given by said attorney, on Thursdays, for three months next ensuing, at the dwelling house of said deceased.

LOST between Cambridge and Millick river, on the 16th or 17th day of December last, one 40s. one 30s. and one small bill, with two notes of hand signed by James Holt, one of nine pounds ten shillings, the other of six pounds, all wrapped in an old almanack. Any person finding said money and notes, and will deliver them to Ensign Nichols, in Capt. Berner's company, Col. Nixon's regiment, shall be handsomely rewarded by ISAAC NICHOLS.

STRAYED away, last August, from the subscriber at Putney, on the West side of Connecticut river, one pair of Steers, past 4 years old; one but of a pale red; the other a dun red, with some white about his hind feet, both bag-legged. Whoever has taken up said Steers, and will give information to the subscriber, so advertised them in this news-paper, that the owner may have them, shall be rewarded for their trouble by JOSHUA BARKER.

N. B. Said Steers were bred at Woburn. Dec. 9. 1775.

Ranaway from the subscriber, at Manchester, on the 27th of Dec. a Negro man named Cheshire, about Years, formerly Mr. Thomas Jeques's runaway, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, well limb'd, has a fawning speech, and can do most of his work pretty well by trade. He can wheel in wort away, a brown coloured all-wool jacket, old half thick jacket, with blue breeches, mitten cap, and check'd woosted hose. Whoever shall take up said runaway, and return him to his master at Manchester, shall have four dollars reward, and all reasonable charges paid by JOHN LEE.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are cautioned against harbouring or carrying off said servant on penalty of the law.

EMPLOY would be agreeable to a person who understands BOOK-KEEPING, and writes a good hand. Any gentleman in public office, or the mercantile way, whom this may suit, by inquiring of Mr. Edes, printer, in Watertown, may be informed of one who can be well recommended.

ALL Persons having demands against the estate of Josiah Sheppard, late of Southery, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts to Hezr. Sheppard, of said Southery, and all persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make speedy payment to said administrator. Southery, Jan. 1. 1776.

☞ See under, under Army of the United Colonies, ☞ See pa. 870, with the references, & ☞ See pa. 872, with the referenc